

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, the majority has already explained the purpose of House Joint Resolution 83, which was introduced by Resources Committee Chairman RICHARD POMBO.

All former Chief Justices of the Supreme Court are currently memorialized with their busts placed in the Great Hall of the Supreme Court Building. House Joint Resolution 83 will extend this honor to former Chief Justice Rehnquist as well, and we support this legislation.

I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 83.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPROVING LOCATION OF COMMEMORATIVE WORK IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HONORING FORMER PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 28) approving the location of the commemorative work in the District of Columbia honoring former President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The Clerk read as follows:

S.J. RES. 28

Whereas section 8908(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code provides that the location of a commemorative work in the area described as Area I shall be deemed authorized only if approved by law not later than 150 days after notification to Congress and others that the commemorative work may be located in Area I;

Whereas section 8162 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (40 U.S.C. 8903 note) authorizes the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia to honor Dwight D. Eisenhower; and

Whereas the Secretary of the Interior has notified Congress of her determination that the memorial should be located in Area I: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the location of the commemorative work to honor Dwight D. Eisenhower, authorized by section 8162 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (40 U.S.C. 8903 note), within Area I as depicted on the map referred to in section 8908(a) of title 40, United States Code, is approved.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ar-

izona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, Senate Joint Resolution 28 approves the location of the Dwight D. Eisenhower commemorative work in the District of Columbia. Congressman JERRY MORAN is the author of the companion bill in the House, and he should be commended for his efforts to have this legislation enacted in such a timely manner.

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Congress authorized the establishment of a Washington, D.C., memorial to former President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 2002. Under the Commemorative Works Act, Congress must formally approve the placement of memorials located in "Area 1" of the District of Columbia within 150 days of notification by the Secretary of the Interior. Area 1 comprises the central monument core along the National Mall.

The Secretary of the Interior notified Congress on January 31, 2006, that the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission should be granted the authority to consider sites within Area 1 for the Eisenhower Memorial after concluding that former President Eisenhower is of "preeminent historical and lasting significance to this Nation." Congress must approve this recommendation by July 2, 2006, for the planning and approval process to proceed. Senate Joint Resolution 28 does just that. I urge adoption of the resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, President Dwight D. Eisenhower is a towering figure in American military and political history. We are pleased that the process for memorializing him is moving along rapidly and join our colleagues in offering our support for this resolution.

I would also like to congratulate the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MOORE) for his steadfast advocacy of this legislation. Mr. MOORE is a member of the Executive Committee of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, and in his letter to Ranking Member RAHALL noted, "President Eisenhower deserves a memorial location that speaks to his life and legacy." We are pleased to support this resolution.

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased that today the House is taking up S.J. Res. 28, a joint resolution approving the location of the commemorative work in the District of Columbia honoring former President Dwight D. Eisenhower. This measure, which was approved by the Senate earlier this month; it is identical to H.J. Res. 78, which was introduced by Representative JERRY MORAN of Kansas, with my original cosponsorship. With House approval of this measure today, this legislation will be sent to the President for his signature, marking an important milestone in the construction of a national memorial to President Eisenhower.

As a member of the Executive Committee of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, established under Public Law 106-79 and Public Law 107-117, I have been working with my Commission colleagues to fulfill the laws' mandate that "an appropriate permanent memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower should be created to perpetuate his memory and his contributions to the United States," and that the "Commission shall consider and formulate plans for such a permanent memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower, including its nature, construction and location." I want to take this opportunity to thank my fellow Commissioners for their dedicated work on this project, and to take particular note of the contributions of Commission Chairman Rocco C. Siciliano and Commission Executive Director Brig. General Carl W. Reddel, USAF (Ret). Working in particular with my fellow Executive Committee members Senators TED STEVENS and DANIEL INOUE, their tireless dedication to this project has been the primary reason we have moved so far so fast with this legislation. Their outstanding work is exemplified in the Commission's biographical essay about Dwight D. Eisenhower, which I include below:

THE NATIONAL MEMORIALIZATION OF DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Dwight D. Eisenhower (October 14, 1890–March 28, 1969) served as the 34th President of the United States and ranks as one of the preeminent figures in the global history of the twentieth century. Eisenhower was a central leader in the victorious resolution of World War II but his lasting significance in history lies in his deep commitment to freedom, the Constitution and democracy, and his contributions to defining and sustaining an international peace for which many Americans died.

A serving officer in World War I, Eisenhower's unusual abilities led to accelerated promotions at the outset of World War II and his selection in December 1943 as Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces. For this position he was appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and endorsed by General George C. Marshall. He commanded the largest and most complex amphibious assault in world history. In this historic role, although he asked many Americans to sacrifice their lives, he became one of the most popular political figures in America and one of the most beloved military leaders in American history.

Toward the end of World War II, Eisenhower was nominated by President Roosevelt and approved by Congress for the rank of five-star General. Upon retiring from military service, he actively served as President of Columbia University from October 1948 to January 1951. While in that position, President Truman regularly sought his advice and counsel and then recalled him to active duty, appointing him in December 1950 as the first

commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) military forces in Europe.

As the second presiding officer of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, replacing General Marshall in December 1945, he oversaw the peacetime demobilization of American military forces, recommended the continuation of universal military training and strongly advocated the unification of the armed forces.

As Eisenhower's two-term presidency began, American democratic values and national security were threatened by powerful adversaries. Passionately devoted to national security through alliances with other nations, President Eisenhower began his first administration when the Cold War's global challenges had gone beyond Europe. Convinced that a long-term strategy would be necessary to win this war, President Eisenhower sought to contain the Soviet Union militarily while building a prosperous economy. He understood the political economy of warfare better than most of his contemporaries and realized that excessive military expenditures could undermine the nation itself. Knowing that nuclear war was unwinnable and a threat to civilization, President Eisenhower promoted the peaceful uses of atomic energy, while skillfully and willingly deploying the most advanced electronic and photographic technologies to ensure American security. Simultaneously, he sustained strategic nuclear deterrence. President Eisenhower inaugurated the national security policies that guided the nation for the next three decades, leading to the peaceful end of the Cold War in 1989.

While undertaking strategic Cold War measures, President Eisenhower assiduously pursued balanced budgets with remarkable fiscal responsibility and without sacrificing necessary public works. He introduced lasting innovations to the institution of the presidency, creating the first White House chief of staff, the first congressional relations office, the first presidential assistant for national security affairs and the first presidential science advisor. He dramatically improved the transportation infrastructure of the country with construction of the interstate highway system and the St. Lawrence Seaway. The territory of the United States was expanded with the addition of the new states of Alaska (January 3, 1959) and Hawaii (August 21, 1959).

To address the increasing complexity of citizens' social needs, President Eisenhower created the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in 1953, improved Social Security by increasing benefits and placing an additional ten million Americans in the Social Security system, and dispensed free polio vaccines. In 1957, he signed the first civil rights legislation since Reconstruction.

The extraordinary accomplishments of Dwight D. Eisenhower as president and military leader are enhanced in a series of memorable addresses and speeches including—Guildhall Address (London, 1945), Chance for Peace (Washington, 1953), Atoms for Peace (United Nations, 1953), Open Skies (Geneva Summit, 1956) and the Farewell Address (1961). Similar to Washington, Eisenhower became president and commander in chief after leading his country and its allies to military victory in Europe. His preeminent historical and national significance is assured. The challenge in our national memorialization of Dwight D. Eisenhower will be to honor all facets of his extraordinary career of life-long public service in a distinct, unique and enduring manner.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Kansas' most famous sons, President Dwight D. Eisenhower. His remarkable career in public service

and his legacy of protecting our country and the American people is most deserving of a memorial here in our Nation's Capital.

President Eisenhower spent his childhood in Abilene, Kansas, which is located in my district. Upon graduation from Abilene High School in 1909, he enrolled at West Point. Eisenhower soon became an esteemed figure and one of the most beloved military leaders in American history. After leading the U.S. and its allies to victory in World War II, he rose to the eminent rank of five-star general and went on to become the first commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's military forces in Europe. In 1953, Eisenhower became the 34th President of the United States.

Initial site approval must be granted by Congress in order for monument design plans to proceed. The Eisenhower Commission was responsible for initially selecting the four-acre location near the Department of Education that has now been designated for the memorial. I was joined by the entire Kansas delegation in supporting H.J. Res. 78, the House companion bill to S.J. Res. 28. I recognize that the designation of the memorial site is an instrumental first step in making this tribute a reality.

Eisenhower himself once said that "this world has always set a high value on leadership." Eisenhower's valiant leadership qualities, innumerable successes, and staunch defender of American liberties make him worthy of a monument attributing to such. I stand here today offering my support for this important resolution.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. DRAKE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution, S.J. Res. 28.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

GLENDON UNIT OF THE MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT CONTRACT EXTENSION ACT OF 2005

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 592) to amend the Irrigation Project Contract Extension Act of 1998 to extend certain contracts between the Bureau of Reclamation and certain irrigation water contractors in the States of Wyoming and Nebraska.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 592

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Glendon Unit of the Missouri River Basin Project Contract Extension Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. GLENDON UNIT OF THE MISSOURI RIVER BASIN CONTRACT EXTENSION.

Section 2 of the Irrigation Project Contract Extension Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2816, 117 Stat. 1854) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "December 31, 2005" and inserting "December 31, 2007"; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking "beyond December 31, 2005" and inserting "beyond December 31, 2007"; and

(B) by striking "before December 31, 2005" and inserting "before December 31, 2007".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

S. 592, introduced by Senator CRAIG THOMAS, extends nine water contracts between the Secretary of the Interior and water customers depending on the Glendon Reservoir in Wyoming until December 31, 2007. Our distinguished House colleague from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN) has led the effort in this Chamber to bring this bill to the floor.

To meet Endangered Species Act compliance within the Platte River basin area, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Colorado have been negotiating with the Federal Government on a recovery plan for four threatened and endangered species. Although all parties are expected to finalize and sign the recovery plan late this year, area water users need access to Glendon Reservoir water deliveries into the spring irrigation season, and this legislation ensures that while allowing the recovery plan process to go forward. I urge my colleagues to support this time-sensitive bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, we support the passage of S. 592. This bill would allow delivery of irrigation water to continue while work is finished on the Recovery Implementation Program for four listed species that rely on Platte River habitat.

A carefully managed process is in place to implement the Platte River Cooperative Agreement and to achieve species recovery. S. 592 will allow this critical work to continue without creating hardship for farmers who depend on irrigation water.